

DIEROV, G.D.; OSTRIKOV, M.S.; PETRENKO, T.P.

Contraction (setting) of cement stone. Dokl.AN SSSR 149 no.3:  
648-651 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut i  
Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno  
akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.

(Cement)

PETRENKO, V., inzh.-polkovnik; SHKLYAR, L., inzh.-podpolkovnik, kand. tekhn.  
nauk.

Our experience in winter operations. Tankist no.1:36-37 Ja '58.  
(Tanks (Military science)--Cold weather operation) (MIRA 11:3)

PETRENKO, V., podpolkovnik; AKHMEZDYANOV, B., gvardii podpolkovnik.

Organizing a drill field. Voen.vest.36 no.1:55-59 Ja '57.  
(Military education) (MLBA 10:2)

PETRENKO, V. A.

USSR/Medicine - Nutrient Media

Nov/Dec 52

"A New Method of Obtaining Highly Active Proteolytic Enzymes From the Mold Fungus *Aspergillus Terricola*," I. N. Vinogradova, I. P. Platonova, V. A. Petrenko, Inst. Epidem and Microbiol. Inst. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci. USSR

"Mikrobiol" Vol 21, No 6, pp 602-609

During world war II, at the suggestion of M. A. Resnikov, work on the preparation of bacteriophage nutrient media from proteins by using proteolytic enzymes derived from *Aspergillus Fungi* was launched at the above named inst. In the present instance, work on the cultivation of *Aspergillus terricola* under the most favorable conditions for the development of proteolytic enzymes is described in detail.

PA 239440

**PETRENKO, V.A.**, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treatment of complications arising from impacted teeth. Vrach.  
delo no.2:171-174 P '56. (MLRA 9:?)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy dotsent  
N.V.Petisov) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta  
(MOUTH--DISEASES)

PETRENKO, V.A., dotsent (Kiyev)

Phlegmon of the perimaxillary area in acute odontogenic osteomyelitis  
of the jaws. Probl. stom. 3:179-182 '56 (MLRA 10:5)  
(PHLEGMON) (OSTEOMYELITIS) (JAWS--DISEASES)

PETRENKO, V.A., dotsent (Kiyev)

Pericoronitis and pericoronal osteomyelitis of the jaws. Probl.  
stom. 3:183-185 '56 (MIRA 10:5)  
(OSTEOMYELITIS) (JAWS--DISEASES) (TEETH--DISEASES)

PETRENKO, V.A.

Course of the regeneration of bone tissue in wounds of the jaws  
caused by injury. Vrach.delo no.6:655-657 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. N.V.Petisov)  
Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
(JAWS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))



L 17633-63

Pub 4 GG/JD

8/056/63/044/003/050/053  
ENT(1)/ENP(q)/ENT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD

AUTHOR: Alikhanyan, A. I., Garibyan, G. M., Lorikyan, M. P., Val'ter, A. K.,  
Grishayev, I. A., Petrenko, V. A., and Fursov, G. L. 72

TITLE: Ionization energy losses of fast electrons in thin films 16

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3,  
1963, 1122-1124

TEXT: G. M. Garibyan (Ref. 1: ZhETF, 37, 527, 1959) showed that whenever a charged particle passes through a sufficiently thin film, its electric field is the same as in the vacuum. Consequently, within such a layer the particle produces ionization as if there is no screening effect due to the medium, i.e., the density effect is not present. The measurements were carried out on the linear accelerator of the Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute of the AN USSR) using a battery of thin films to obtain the total losses with a sufficient accuracy and minimum fluctuations. The results are shown on Fig. 2. The results for a very thin film agree with the theoretical curve derived in Ref. 3 (R. M. Sternheimer, Phys. Rev., 103, 511, 1956). There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 17633-63

3/056/63/044/003/050/053

Ionization energy losses...

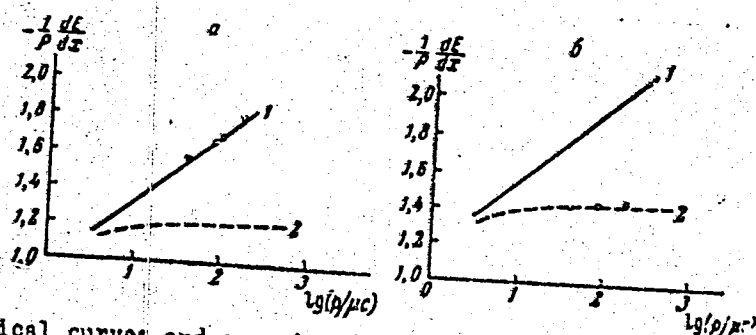


Fig. 2. Theoretical curves and experimental values for losses of energy in polystyrene (a)  $10^{-6}$  cm thick and (δ)  $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$  cm thick. 1 - Theoretical curve neglecting density effects; 2 - theoretical curve taking care of the density [polarization] effects. Circles denote experimental results. The ordinate represents the specific transmission in relative units. [Curves are normalized at the 40 Mev electron energy points and the standard experimental error is 1%.]

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1963  
Card 2/2

ALIKHANYAN, A.I.; GARIBYAN, G.M.; LORIKYAN, M.P.; VAL'TER, A.K.; GRISHAYEV, I.A.;  
PETRENKO, V.A.; FURSOV, G.L.

Ionization loss of energy by fast electrons in thin films. Zhur. eksp. i  
teor. fis. 44 no.3:1122-1124 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Ionization) (Electrons)

PETRENKO, V.A. (Kiyev)

Changes in skin temperature in the region of an upper jaw  
fracture. Probl.stom. 6:361-363 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(JAWS—FRACTURE) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

KOZLOV, N.I.; PETRENKO, V.A.

Conditions in the city of Uzhur from the point of view of  
engineering geology. Stroi. v raion. Vost. Sib. i Krain. Sev.  
no.1:51-55 '61. (MIRA 17:11)

PETRENKO, V.S.

Cycle of public lectures on "Basic geological problems" at the  
Faculty of Geology in the 1960/61 academic year. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.  
4:Geol. 18 no.2:70-71 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Geology)

PETRENKO, V.A.

Clinical treatment of follicular cysts. Probl. stom. 5:231-236 '60.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.  
(JAWS---TUMORS)

BIBINOV, S.A.; POBOYKOVA, Ye.G.; PETRENKO, V.D.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Radiometric method of analyzing the products of tungsten ore  
dressing. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:84-86 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Tungsten—Analysis) (Radiometry)



PETRENKO, V.F., inzh.

Machine tool for manufacturing Loskutov strips. Mekh. stroi.  
19 no.8:26-27 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric wiring—Equipment and supplies)

PETRENKO, V.F., inzh.

Vibrating hopper for filling seams between roof slabs. Mekh.  
stroi. 19 no.8:27 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Building—Details) (Roofing, Concrete)

PETRENKO, V.G.

Portable myotonometer. *Pediatrics* no.7:80-83 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent  
G.V. Levina) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -  
prof. N.Ya. Khoroshmansenko).  
(MUSCLES) (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

AUTHOR: Petrenko, V.G.

SOV/68-59-5-17/25

TITLE: A Rational Utilisation of Non-Mechanised Settling Tanks in Combination with Self-Cleaning Tanks for the Separation of Ammonia Liquor and Tar (Ratsional'noye ispol'zovaniye nemekhanizirovannykh osvetliteley v sochetanii s mekhanizirovannymi v otdelenii kondensatsii)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 51-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the coke oven plant of the above works there were two types of tar settling tanks in operation: non-mechanized (Fig 1), servicing the earlier erected part of the plant and self-cleaning (Fig 2), servicing the newer part of the plant. Non-mechanized settling tanks were inefficient in operation and cumbersome in cleaning. To improve tar settling, the two sets of tanks were interconnected into a single system (Fig 3) in which tar and dirt is directed into mechanized tanks. The transportation of the tar and dirt is done by a continuous heavy flow of ammonia liquor. The condensate from the first gas collecting main passes through the non-mechanized tanks from which clear liquor is passed into an intermediate space, from which it is pumped

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30V/68-59-5-17/25

A Rational Utilisation of Non-Mechanized Settling Tanks in  
Combination with Self-cleaning Tanks for the Separation of Ammonia  
Liquor and Tar

back into the main for cooling, and the tar with the  
dirt and remaining liquor was passed into the self-  
cleaning tanks. In this way the quality of the tar  
improved and the cleaning of the non-mechanized tank  
became unnecessary.

Card 2/2

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat  
(Orsk-Khalilovo Metallurgical Kombinat)

PETRENKO, V.G.

# USSR .

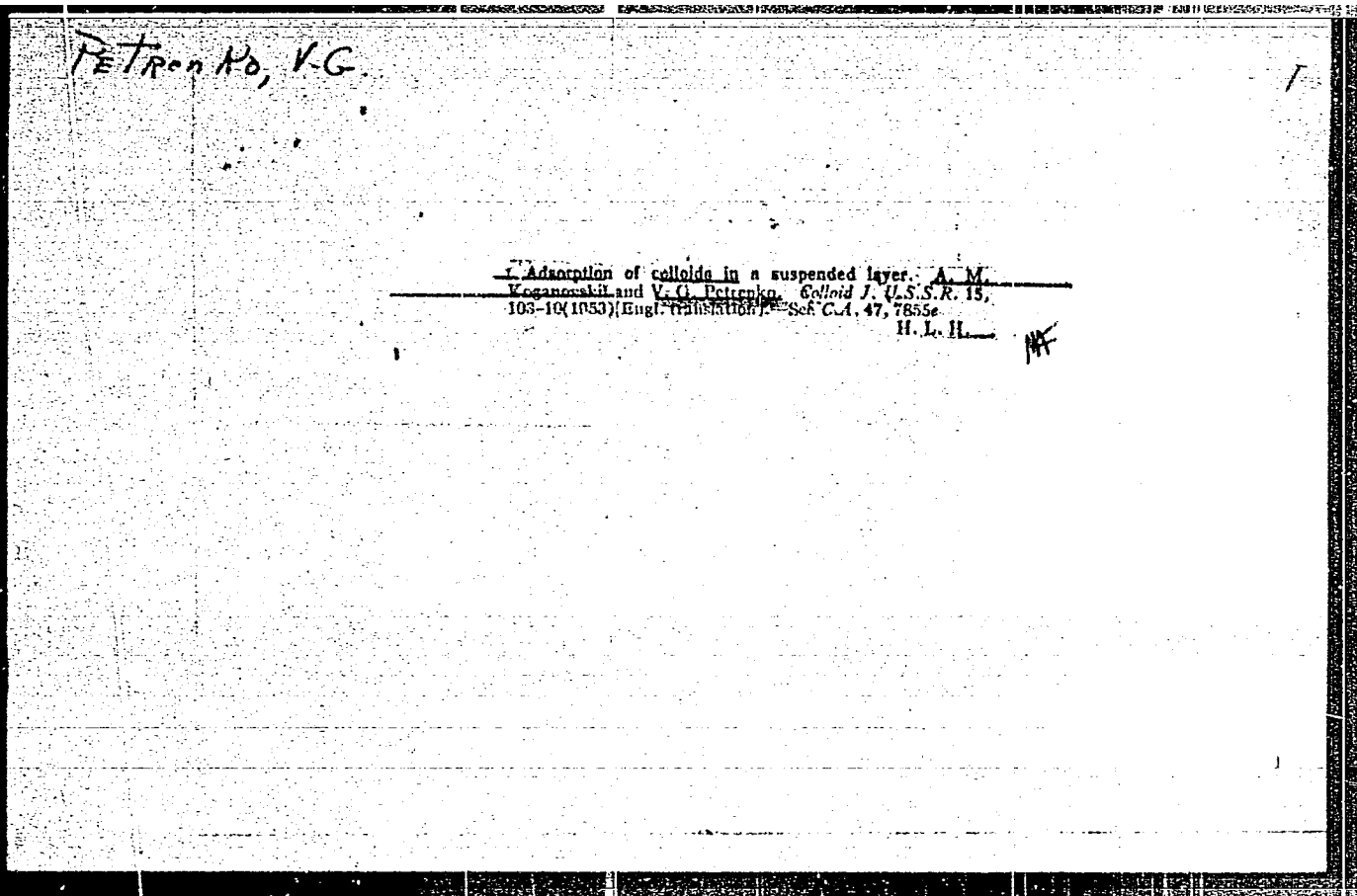
✓ Removal of iron and copper from water in a layer of chalk suspension. L. A. Kid'kil, A. M. Koganovskii, and V. G. Petrenko. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 17, 850-5 (1951) (in Russian). With a lab.-model conical clarifier, aq.  $\text{FeSO}_4$  (1-5 p.p.m.) and  $\text{CuSO}_4$  (8 p.p.m.) were more than 95% removed by passing the water upward (velocity 0.15 to 0.5 mm./sec.) through a blunder of chalk suspension which was 2) cm. deep and which contained 10-18%  $\text{Al(OH)}_3$  and 84-90%  $\text{CaCO}_3$  at about a 0.02 to 0.06 g./cc. concn.

H. J. Kandiner

KOGANOVSKIY, A.M.; PETRENKO, V.G.

Adsorption of colloids in a suspended layer. Kolloid. Zhur. 15,  
99-107 '53. (MLRA 6:3)  
(CA 47 no.16:7855 '53)

1. Acad. Sci. Ukrain. S.S.R., Kiev.





PETRENKO, V. G.

...pendent of  $\lambda$  but increased with  $\lambda$ .  
The white particles formed aggregates with C and chalk.  
J. J. Hukerman

no. 1

PETRENKO, V.G.

✓ The determination of the degree of resistance of coals to oxidation. V. V. Bogoyavlenskii and V. G. Petrenko. *Koks i Khim.* 1957, 3-7. — The resistance of coals to oxidation is detd. as a function of (a) the duration of the induction period i.e., the time in min. during which the coal crushed to ~1.5 mm., sealed in a steel bomb immersed in boiling water, at an initial pressure of 4 atm.  $O_2$  resists the formation of free  $CH_4$ ,  $CO_2$ , and  $CO$ , and (b) its rate of reaction in the second period as measured by the time required for pressure in the bomb to drop 0.62 atm. after reaching the max., due to the beginning of interaction of  $O_2$  with the coal substance, viz., atm./min.  $\times 10^{-3}$ . The simple set-up required consisting of bomb,  $O_2$  cylinder, and water bath is illustrated. Typical results of such tests on a series of Russian coals, which effectively det. coal rank as well, range from 7 and 13 h (min. of induction and of oxidation rate, resp.) for a brown coal to 120 and 1.9 for an anthracite.

H. L. Olin

PETRENKO, V.G.; SEMENOV, I.F.

The PPG-1,4 picker and loader. *Rev. tekhn. ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform.* 1<sup>o</sup> no. 10:80-81 10 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

PETRENKO, V.G.; SEMISALOVA, V.N.; Prinimala uchastiye Il'minskaya, V.I.

Coking blended coal charges with petroleum residue additions  
and coal tar. Koks i khim. no.16:14-17 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Coke industry)

PETRENKO, V.G.

Purification of tar water. Koks i khim. no.4:36-37 '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. OKhMK.  
(Ammonium sulfate) (Coal tar)

PETRENKO, V.G.; SOLOV'YEV, A.M.

Determination of the mechanical strength of coke in a drum.  
Koks i khim. no.2:29-31 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Coke)

PETRENKO, V.G.

Rapid determination of total sulfur in a solid fuel by burning.  
Koks i khim. no.3:14-17 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Orske-Khalilevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Fuel--Analysis) (Sulfur--Analysis)

SOV/68-59-3-3/23

AUTHOR: Petrenko, V.G.  
TITLE: A Rapid Method of Determining Total Sulphur in Solid Fuels by Combustion (U'skorennoye opredeleniye obshchey sery v tverdom toplive metodom szhiganiya)  
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 14-17 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The procedure of determining total sulphur in coke and coal by combustion at 1150-1200°C in a stream of air and continuous titration with 0.01 N iodine solution is described. It is shown (table 1) that the results obtained by this method are in good agreement with those obtained by the gravimetric method (GOST 6380-52). There is 1 figure and 1 table.  
ASSOCIATION: Orsko-Khalilovskiy Metallurgicheskiy Kombinat (Orsk-Khalilovo Metallurgical Combine)

Card 1/1



L 60352-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(a)/EPF(-)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/ENF(b)  
 Pz-6/Po-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Pi-4 HJF(a) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5018298

UR/0057/65/035/007/1210/1217  
 533.9

AUTHOR: Mitin, R. V.; Knyazev, Yu. R.; Patrenko, V. I.; Borovik, Ye. S. 58

TITLE: Pulse heating of a high pressure argon arc. 1. 55

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1210-1217

TOPIC TAGS: plasma source, dense plasma, high pressure arc, fully ionized plasma, argon

ABSTRACT: The authors have continued their previous investigation of high pressure argon arcs (ZhTF, 31, 1329, 1961; 34, 340, 1964; 34, 1224, 1964) and in the present paper they report experiments in which a 4500  $\mu$  microfarad capacitor charged to 3 kV or less was discharged through the low voltage arc. The low voltage arcs up to 16 cm long burned between tungsten electrodes in argon at pressures from  $5 \times 10^5$  to  $8 \times 10^6$  N/cm<sup>2</sup> in chambers constructed as described in the references cited above. The arcs were stabilized by rotation of the gas; the rotation was effected either by rotating vanes within the chamber or by tangential injection of the gas. The arc chamber was provided with two 2 cm diameter observation ports, through which the arc was photographed, the luminous intensity was measured, the spectrum (from 250 to 650 m $\mu$ ) was recorded, and streak photographs

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L 60352-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018298

showing the time variation of the arc diameter were made. The period of the discharge was of the order of a millisecond. The current through the arc, the voltage across it, and the luminous flux were displayed on an oscilloscope. The portions of the current-voltage characteristics corresponding to rising current in arcs of the same length and at the same pressure but with the capacitor charged initially to different voltages differed considerably from each other, but the portions of the characteristics corresponding to decreasing current were all coincident; this shows that the arc reached equilibrium by the time the current reached its maximum. During the discharge the arc increased in diameter, the maximum diameter increasing rather slowly with increase of the maximum current, and the luminous flux increased by a factor 2500 over its value for the 100 A low voltage arc when the maximum current was 42 kA. The arc was stable during the discharge; no ejection of arc plasma toward the walls of the chamber was observed. The spectrum of the 100 A low voltage arc showed strong bright lines of neutral argon and many weak lines of tungsten, copper, and silver arising from the tungsten electrodes, the copper electrode holders, and the silver solder used to join them. During a pulse at currents less than about 20 kA the spectrum consisted of very many bright lines of roughly equal intensity, among which lines of neutral argon could not be found. At currents from 30 to 40 kA the

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L 60352-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018298

spectrum was continuous and was crossed by a few absorption lines, of which the strongest were due to copper and silver. It is concluded that by pulsing a long stable high pressure arc with millisecond current pulses having amplitudes of tens of kiloamperes, one can produce rather large volumes of highly ionized dense plasma in a quasistationary state. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20 Jul 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: (X)4

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

ANISIMOV, G. I.; LEITENKO, V. I.

Behavior and separation of impurities during the thermal  
dissociation of silver nitrate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; teoret.  
met. 8 no.5:61-65 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra  
metallurgii blagorodnykh i redkikh metallov.

KHYZEV, Yu.R.; MITIN, R.V.; PETRENKO, V.I.; BOROVIK, Ye.S.

Radiation from a high-pressure argon arc. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 34  
no.7:1224-1230 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

PETRENKO, V.I.

Thermometry at the head of gas wells. Gaz. delo no. 5/7;  
41-48 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Krasnodarskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov.

18.3100

75391  
SOV/149-2-5-17/32

AUTHORS:

Petrenko, V. I., Ageyankov, V. G. (Deceased)

TITLE:

Influence of Antimony on Speed of Gold Dissolution in Cyanides

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 5, pp 113-123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The presence of more than 0.1% of antimony gold ores considerably slows down cyanide processes. An elimination of antimony before cyanidation does not pay if Sb content is low, and studies were made to find out why antimony impairs the dissolution of gold and how this could be avoided. Kuznetsova, L. N., advanced the idea that a film of  $Sb_2S_3$  is formed on the gold particles, preventing their dissolution in cyanide. However,  $Sb_2S_3$  is well soluble in alkali, and the formation of an  $Sb(OH)_3$  was advanced as reason for the impaired dissolution. As practical experience disproved these theories, the authors undertook tests to find the nature of films formed on gold particles when antimony is present in gold ores. This was done by suspending weighed

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Influence of Antimony on Speed of Gold  
Dissolution in Cyanides

75391  
SOV/149-2-5-17/32

gold plates in pure cyanide solutions and observing the rate of dissolution as compared with that in the same solutions contaminated with an admixture of various antimony salts. While gold is dissolved in a 0.17% NaCN solution at a rate of 1.288 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>/hr, the presence of even 5 mg/liter of Sb slows this rate to 0.005 mg/hr/cm<sup>2</sup>. A solid white deposit is formed on the surface of the gold plate. If oxysalts of antimony are added (KSbO<sub>3</sub>, NaSbO<sub>3</sub>, NaSbO<sub>2</sub>, and K(SbO)C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), slowing of the cyanidation takes place only in the presence of calcium which forms a film of Ca(SbO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> on the gold. Owing to the low solubility of sodium antimonites, they have little influence on the process. However, introduced as a metaantimonite they greatly affect the operation by changing into a colloidal suspension which coagulates on the gold plate. The influence of thiosalts Na<sub>3</sub>SbS<sub>3</sub> and Na<sub>3</sub>SbS<sub>4</sub> is far more detrimental, and it slows the dissolution of gold up to 20 times when 60 mg/liter Sb is added to the solution in the form of its thiosalts. Both in the case of oxy- and

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Influence of Antimony on Speed of Gold  
Dissolution in Cyanides

75391

SOV/149-2-5-17/32

of thiosalts, the films do not contain any sulfur and consist of sodium or calcium stannates, both of them difficultly soluble. Aeration during the process does not help; on the contrary, it stimulates the formation of films. The deposits are, however, soluble in boiling muriatic acid (1.19) and in an alkaline cyanide solution. There are 4 tables; 6 figures; and 9 references, 8 Soviet, 1 U. S. The U. S. reference is : Leaver, E. S., Woolf, J. A., Techn. Paper, 423, Bur. of Mines, 1928.

ASSOCIATION:

North Caucasian Mining Metallurgical Institute. Chair of Metallurgy of Noble and Rare Metals (Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafdre metallurgii blagorodnykh i redkikh metallov)

SUBMITTED:

May 5, 1959

Card 3/3

ANISIMOV, S.M.; NEKRASOV, B.D.; PETRENKO, V.I.

Stage flotation of unyielding gold-bearing ores. Izv. vys. uchet.  
zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:50-55 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra  
metallurgii redkikh i blagorodnykh metallov.  
(Gold ores) (Flotation)

MITIN, R.V.; KNYAZEV, Yu.R.; PETRENKO, V.I.

Long high-pressure arc in argon. Zhur.tekh. fiz. 3/ no. 2:  
340-343 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

S/0057/64/034/007/1224/1230

ACCESSION NR: AP4041997

AUTHOR: Knyazev, Yu.P.; Mitin, R.V.; Petrenko, V.I.; Borovik, Ye.S.

TITLE: Radiation of a high pressure argon arc

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.7, 1964, 1224-1230

TOPIC TAGS: arc radiation, arc stability, high pressure arc, argon plasma

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously described a method for stabilizing a high pressure arc by causing the surrounding gas to rotate, and have reported experimental results obtained with helium and argon arcs (Ye.S.Borovnik, R.V.Mitin and Yu.R.Knyazev, ZhTF 31, 1329, 1961; R.V.Mitin, Yu.R.Knyazev and V.I.Petrenko, ZhTF 34, 340, 1964). Now they describe two new methods for inducing the stabilizing rotation of the gas. In one series of experiments a disc bearing a number of vanes was rotated at one end of the arc chamber. With this apparatus arcs up to 8 cm long could be investigated at pressures up to  $10 \text{ MN/cm}^2$ . In another series, gas was injected tangentially to the cylindrical wall of the arc chamber by nozzles, withdrawn through openings in the end plates, and recirculated by a pump. With this apparatus arcs up to 25 cm long could be investigated at pressures up to  $2.5 \text{ MN/cm}^2$ . High pressure rotation

Card  
1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041997

stabilized argon arcs between water-cooled metallic electrodes were investigated with the apparatus mentioned above. Currents up to 150 A were employed. With fixed pressure and arc current, the voltage across the arc increased linearly with the length of the arc for arcs more than a few centimeters long. The electric field within the arc column was assumed to be equal to the rate of increase of arc voltage with length. The electric field increased with gas pressure and was approximately 15 V/cm at a pressure of 8 MN/cm<sup>2</sup>. The radiation of the arc column was measured with a thermocouple taken from a radiation pyrometer and calibrated with solar radiation against a calorimeter. The radiation was large near the electrodes, but the power radiated per unit length by the arc column was constant and only a few percent less than the product of the arc current by the electric field in the column. This confirms a previous conjecture that the energy loss from the arc column by convection is small. Most of the energy supplied to arcs more than a few centimeters long was lost by radiation. Orig.art.has: 3 formulas, 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM,ME

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

PETRENKO, V.I.; SOLOMAKHIN, V.I.; ASLANOV, D.A.

Equipping the well bottom at the Leningrad gas-condensate field.  
Gaz. delo no.11:6-8 '64. (MIRA 18v2)

1. Krasnodarskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov, GPU  
No.1 "Krasnodarneftegaz" i gazopromysel No.4 GPU No.1  
"Krasnodarneftegaz".

PETRENKO, V.I.; SOLOMAKHIN, V.I.; ASLANOV, D.A.

Lining for flow pipes in the wells of the Leningrad gas-condensate field. Gaz. delo no.1:10-11 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Krasnodarskoye upravleniye magistral'nykh gazoprovodov i GPU No.1.

L 60353-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)  
Pz-6/Po-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pl-4/Pu-4 IJP(o) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5018299

UR/0057/65/035/007/1218/1224  
533.9

AUTHOR: Mitin, R. V.; Knyazev, Yu. R.; Patrenko, V. I.; Borovik, Ye. S. 56  
55  
E

TITLE: Pulse heating of a high pressure argon arc. 2

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 7, 1965, 1218-1224

TOPIC TAGS: plasma source, dense plasma, high pressure arc, fully ionized plasma, argon

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors discuss the experimental data on high pressure pulsed argon arcs which they reported in the first paper of this series (ZhTF, 35, 1210, 1965 [see abstract ACC NR AP5018298]). The properties of the arcs at different pressures and of different lengths when pulsed with pulses of different amplitudes were compared at their respective points of maximum current where, as was shown in the previous paper (cited above), they were in equilibrium. At fixed pressure and current the voltage across the arc was a linear function of its length. The constant electric field in the arc column derived from this relation was found to be approximately proportional to  $I^{1/3}P^{1/4}$ , where I is the current and P is the pressure. When P was  $4 \times 10^4 \text{ N/cm}^2$  and I was 40 kA, the electric field was 60 V/cm. The luminance of the pulsed arc was found to be proportional to  $I^{1/2}$ .



L 60353-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018299

tional to the power dissipated per unit length, and the proportionality constant ( $1.3 \times 10^4$  nit cm/W) was the same as for low voltage arcs. The luminance of the brightest arcs (carrying 40 kA) was about  $4 \times 10^{10}$  nit; this corresponds to a black body surface temperature of 12 000 °K. The conductivity of the arc column was derived from the electric field strength and the current by assuming the column diameter to be approximately 1 cm. The conductivity of the 40 kA  $4 \times 10^6$  N/cm<sup>2</sup> arc was approximately 275 mho/cm. From this was derived a charged particle density of  $10^{19}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> and a temperature of 30 000 °K. The temperature of the arc plasma was also derived from the energy balance equation with the two limiting assumptions of transparency and radiative heat transport; the limiting temperatures derived in this way were 25 000 and 70 000 °K. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

*beb*  
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013425

S/0057/64/034/002/0340/0343

AUTHOR: Mitin, R.V.; Knyazev, Yu.R.; Petrenko, V.I.

TITLE: Long high-pressure arc in argon

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn.fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 340-343

TOPIC TAGS: long arc, high pressure arc, argon arc, rotating gas arc, rotation stabilized arc, argon

ABSTRACT: Argon arcs up to 8 cm long were investigated at pressures from 3 to 100 atmospheres and currents from 10 to 150 A in the rotating gas apparatus described elsewhere (Ye.S.Borovik, R.V.Mitin, Yu.R.Knyazev, ZhTF 31, 1329, 1961). The apparatus was so altered as to make possible rotation speeds up to 8000 rpm, and an observation window was provided. At rotation speeds above 2500 rpm the arc was stable. At speeds below 2000 rpm the cathode spot was mobile, the column vibrated, and the potential fluctuated and increased with decreasing rotation speed. The measurements reported were conducted in the stable region at rotation speeds from 4000 to 6000 rpm. The diameter of the luminous portion of the arc increased with increasing current and pressure. The potential drop across the arc increased with pressure,

Card<sup>1/2</sup>

ACCESSION NR: AP4013425

and at high currents the electric field within the column was approximately proportional to the pressure. The luminous flux from the arc was measured with a vacuum photocell. The luminous flux was found to be proportional to  $I^m p^n$ , where  $I$  is the current,  $p$  is the pressure, the exponent  $m$  drops from 1.5 to 1.0 as  $p$  increases from 6 to 60 atmospheres, and  $n$  drops from 1.2 to 1.0 as  $I$  increases from 10 to 100 A. Thus, at high pressures and currents the luminous flux is proportional to  $I p$ . Since the potential drop is also proportional to  $p$  under these conditions, the radiative efficiency is constant. This constant radiative efficiency was not measured, but the authors consider it logical to assume the efficiency to be unity, i.e., that all the energy loss at high current and pressure is due to radiation. The temperature of the arc was estimated from its conductivity. At 100 A and 32 atmospheres, the temperature was thus found to be about  $10^4$  °K. The corresponding degree of ionization is 1%. Orig.art.has: 5 formulas and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Corr 2/3

PETRENKO, V. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Behavior of antimony after cyanidation." Leningrad, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Leningrad Orders of Lenin and Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im G. V. Plekhanov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 152)

SOV/137-59-1-506

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Petrenko, V. I.

TITLE: Reaction of Stibnite With Alkaline Cyanide Solutions (Vzaimodeystviye stibnita s shchelochnymi tsianistymi rastvorami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sev. Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 15, pp 259-267

ABSTRACT: In order to study the reaction of stibnite (ST) in the process of cyanidation of Au-containing ores determination was made of the solubility of ST in solutions of NaOH,  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ , and KCN of various concentrations and also in solutions of KCN containing NaOH or  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ . The dependence of the solubility of ST on the pH of NaOH and  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  solution and of the solubility of ST in NaOH on the concentration of  $\text{O}_2$  in the solution was determined. To determine the reaction of ST with KCN experiments were performed on cyaniding ST with either an excess or a deficiency of air. It was established that ST reacting with the alkali of the solutions forms soluble oxy-salts, thio-oxy-salts and thio-salts (T) which are dissolved and contaminate the solution. Reactions of the substitution of  $\text{O}_2$  for the S of

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-1-506

Reaction of Stibnite With Alkaline Cyanide Solutions

the T and formation of thiocyanides with the liberated S proceed simultaneously with the dissolution of the ST. The processes of oxidation of T and of thio-oxy-salts with the formation of thiosulfate and the processes of substitution of O for S in the above salts proceed at very low rates, and insignificant amounts of  $O_2$  in the solutions are sufficient therefor. The established notion that an appreciable amount of  $O_2$  is required for the oxidation of T and thio-oxy-salts is not substantiated; attributing the harmful action of Sb compounds on the dissolution of Au from Au-Sb ores to the insufficiency of  $O_2$  is erroneous.

N. P.

Card 2/2

L 08803-67 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/GD/AT  
 ACC NR: AT6020457 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0248/0266  
 AUTHOR: Mitin, R. V.; Knyazev, Yu. R.; Petrenko, V. I.; Borovik, Ye. S. 73  
 71  
 ORG: none  
 TITLE: Pulse heating in a high pressure argon arc  
 SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Vzaimodeystviye puchkov zaryazhennykh chastits s plazmoy (Interaction of charged particle beams with plasma). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 248-266  
 TOPIC TAGS: argon, plasma heating, dense plasma, pulse heating, black body radiation  
 ABSTRACT: This work describes the study of a dense high-temperature argon plasma heated by a steady current with very high current pulses superimposed for a sufficiently long time to establish thermal and hydrodynamic equilibrium. The experimental system consists of the steady current source, a pulse current source (bank of capacitors) and a discharge chamber. The electrical characteristics of the system are described and the dynamic characteristics are given for several capacitor charges. The argon arc was studied spectroscopically and optically with the following results: 1) the electric field in the plasma column was found to have a constant value in the axial direction. Its value increased slightly with current and pressure increase (1/3 and 1/4 powers, respectively); 2) surface radiance increased linearly with the electric power delivered to 1 cm of the arc and at  $3.5 \times 10^6$  W/cm reached a value corresponding

Cord 1/2

L 08803-67

ACC NR: AT6020457

2  
to a black body of 12000°K; 3) the charged particle density reached  $10^{19}$  in one  $\text{cm}^3$  and the temperature in the central position of the arc discharge was found to be in the range of 30,000-70,000°K. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas, 9 figures.

2/  
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

Cord 2/2 not



L 55214-65 EWT(1)/EEC-h/EMA(h) Feb  
ACCESSION NR: AP5015262

UR/0286/65/000/009/0045/0045

AUTHORS: Khatuntsev, L. A.; Petrenko, V. K.

16  
B

TITLE: Electromechanical double band filter <sup>25</sup> Class 21, No. 170590

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovariynkh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 45

TOPIC TAGS: band pass filter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an electromechanical double band filter in the form of interconnected cylindrical resonators. The first and last resonators are connected respectively to two pairs of magnetostriction transducers which are tuned in pairs to the midfrequencies of the first and second pass bands of the filter (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To obtain an arbitrary separation of midfrequencies of the filter pass bands with any ratio of one pass band with to that of the second, all the resonators are interconnected in parallel. Torsional vibration transducers are used as the input and output transducers, tuned to the midfrequency of the first pass band. These transducers are connected to the input and output resonators near their ends, at points where the resistances of the resonators operating in the torsional vibration mode tend to infinity. Bending vibration transducers are used as the input and output transducers tuned to the

Cord 1/82

L 55214-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015262

midfrequency of the second pass band. These transducers are connected to the middle of the input and output resonators at points where the resistances of the resonators operating in the bending vibration mode tend to infinity. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

PETRENKO, V.K.

Weather conditions over the Sea of Okhotsk in the cold season  
according to aerial survey data. Trudy Dal'nevost. NIGII  
no.14:84-87 '62. (MIRA 19:9)  
(Okhotsk Sea--Weather)

S/169/62/000/011/049/077  
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Petrenko, V.K.

TITLE: Weather conditions over the Sea of Okhotsk in the cold season according to aviation survey data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 75-76, abstract 11B419 (Tr. Dal'nevost. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, no. 14, 1962, 84-87)

TEXT: During 60 flights in 1958-1960 visual and standard instrumental meteorologic observations were conducted at a height of 100-700 m above the Sea of Okhotsk. Flights were made in different weather conditions, with the exception of the front, southern, and central parts of a cyclone. The appearance of low strato-nimbus and cumulo-nimbus, reduced visibility, and occasional precipitation were observed on all occasions in the vicinity of the ice edge. At a height of 100-600 m the air temperature above pure water was 5-10° higher than that over the ice sheet. Weak or moderate bumping was observed at heights of from 100 to 600 m above the water surface and

Card 1/2

Weather conditions ...

S/169/62/000/011/049/077  
D228/D307

at the ice edge. In morning hours there were usually inversions and fogs above the ice in conditions of a low-gradient anticyclonic field. The relative humidity beneath strato-cumuli reached 100% and dropped to 50-70% above them.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PETRENKO, V.K.

Spring and autumn frosts in the Maritime Territory. Trudy  
Dal'nevost.NIGMI no.6:59-70 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Maritime Territory--Frost)

6.1130

87465  
S/169/60/000/012/002/010  
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 12, p. 164, # 15908

AUTHORS: Petrenko, V. K., Deshura, V. P.  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

TITLE: The Conditions of the Horizontal Visibility Deterioration at Snowfalls and Snowstorms in the Airport of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur

PERIODICAL: Tr. Dal'nevost. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1959, No. 5, pp. 180-183

TEXT: The analysis of observation materials on the horizontal visibility over Nikolayevsk-on-Amur at snowfalls and snowstorms made it possible to state the following aspects which may be used for meteorological servicing the aviation over this district. 1) Lower snowstorms are not an essential factor in deterioration of visibility. The horizontal visibility exceeds on the average 4 km at lower snowstorms in 73% of events. 2) Intense general snowstorms deteriorate always the visibility to 1 km and less; in the October-March-period, the visibility was less than 0.5 km in 94-100% of intense snowstorms events. 3) At moderate snowstorms, the visibility is deteriorated to 1 km and less in 74% of events. With increasing wind speed, the probability of poor visibility at moderate snowstorms is increased; at wind speeds of more than 20 m/sec, the visibility was noted as less

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44

87465

S/169/60/000/012/002/010  
A005/A001

The Conditions of the Horizontal Visibility Deterioration at Snowfalls and Snowstorms in the Airport of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur

than 0.5 km in 85-100% of events. 4) All intense snowfalls are accompanied by a visibility of less than 4 km, whereat it is deteriorated to 1 km and less in 93% of events. At moderate snowfalls, the visibility was less than 2 km in 80% of events. At soft snowfalls, the visibility exceeds usually 4 km. 5) The majority of events of poor visibility at snowfalls and snowstorms is caused by the presence of wide and low cyclones over the Sea of Okhotsk. The probability of intense deterioration of visibility is the greater, the nearer the cyclone is located to the Nikolayevsk district and the lower the pressure in its center.

Summary of the authors

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

4X



PETRENKO, V.L.

Uropepsinogen excretion in dogs. Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.11:  
75-79 0 [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. N.P. Pyatnitskiy) Kubanskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar. Predstavlena deystvitel'ny  
chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

GLANTS, R.M.; KLIMKOV, N.A.; PETRENKO, V.M.

Changes in the quantity of reticulocytes in the peripheral blood  
under the effect of a brief hypoxia as a method for evaluating  
the functional state of bone marrow. Gemat. i perel. krovi 1:175-  
179 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

PETRENKO, V.M.

Abstracts. Sov. med. 28 no.9:143 S '65:

(MIRA 18:9)

1. 1-ya terapevticheskaya klinika i laboratoriya funktsional'noy  
diagnostiki Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii, Kiyev.

PETRENKO, V.P.

Number of defects of a meromorphic function. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:  
1030-1033 0 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom M.A.Lavrent'yevym.

PETRENKO, V. P.

Growth of a meromorphic function along a half-line. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 155 no. 2:281-284 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Gor'kogo.  
Predstavleno akademikom M. A. Lavrent'yevym.

PETRENKO, V.P.

Some estimates of the logarithmic derivative of a meromorphic  
function. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 17 no.1:23-37  
'64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PETRENKO, Vasilii Mikhaylovich

Our success depends on having our own means of production.

Sil'.bud. 8 no.2:9-10 P '60.

(MIRA 1):7)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Makarovskoy rayonnoy kol'khoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii.

(Makarovka District--Brickmaking)

(Farm buildings)

ZHILIN, B.A.; PETRENKO, V.P.; SHAMRUK, G.V.; YANUSH, Yu.N.

Shortcomings in the planning, designing and assembling of the  
turbocompressor plant of a compressor station. Gaz. prem. 4  
no.3:49-50 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Compressors)



PETRENKO, V.P.

6. Division of colonies on the Amur region and the Maritime  
Territory during October 15-20, 1956. Study TSIP no. 146.  
4. 56. 1956. (MIRA 1819)

NAYDIN, D.P.; PETRENKO, V.S.

Structural position of upper Cretaceous depressions in the  
southern part of the Russian Platform and its Paleozoic  
margins. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 36 no.4:56-75 J1-Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)

PETRENKO, V.S.

Formation of the Pomorze-Kujawy swell [with summary in English].  
Sov. geol. 2 no.2:16-37 P '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.  
(Bydgoszcz Province--Geology, Structural)

PETRENKO, V. S. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Structure and development of the Polish ~~plain~~ <sup>Ukraine</sup> during the Mesozoic period." Mos, 1959. 25 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner ~~State~~ State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov. Geol Faculty), 110 copies (KL, 50-59, 125)

-11-

YEGORIAN, V.L. [translator]; ZHABREV, I.P. [translator]; KOLCHANOV, V.P.  
[translator]; MOISEYEV, V.M. [translator]; PETRENKO, V.S.  
[translator]; PETRENKO, I.M. [translator]; STRUKOV, N.D.  
[translator]; TITOVA, N.A. [translator]; KHAIN, V.Ye., red.;  
ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Present-day studies of the tectonics of foreign countries]  
Voprosy sovremennoi zarubezhnoi tektoniki; sbornik statei.  
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 498 p. Translated articles.  
(Geology, Structural) (MIRA 13:12)

KSIAZKIEWICS, M.; SAMSONOWICZ, J.; ~~PETRENKO, V.S.~~ [translator]; PETRENKO, I.M. [translator]; NIKOLAYEV, N.I., redaktor; ZHAMEUSKAYA, V.K., redaktor; BOGDANOV, V.P., tekhnicheskii redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[A sketch of the geology of Poland. Translated from the Polish]  
Ocherk geologii Pol'shi. Perevod s pol'skogo. V.S.Petrenko i I.M. Petrenko. Pod red. i s predisl. N.I.Nikolaeva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1956. 239 p. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Poland--Geology)

BARLAS, V.Ya. [translator]; MEDYANTSEV, A.I. [translator]; PETRENKO, V.S. [translator]; PUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu.M. [translator]; TUGOLESOV, D.A., red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.; NIKIFOROVA, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Living structural geology; a collection of articles. Translated from the English, German, and French] Zhivaia tektonika; sbornik statei. Perevod s angliiskogo, nemetskogo i frantsuzskogo V.I.A.Barlasa i dr. Pod red.i s predisl.D.A.Tugolesova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 339 p.

(Geology, Structural)

(MIRA 10:12)

BOGDANOV, A.A.; PETRENKO, V.S.

Series of public lectures on "Basic geologic<sup>1</sup> problems" given by  
the department of geology. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4: Geol. 15 no.2:  
76-78 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Geology—Study and teaching)



BOGDANOV, A.A.; PETRENKO, V.S.

Cycle of public lectures on "Basic geological problems" at the  
Faculty of Geology in the 1960/61 academic year. Vest. Mosk. un.  
Ser. 4: Geol. 16 no. 5: 78-80 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Geology)

GRISHAYEV, I.A.; KONDRATENKO, V.V.; PETRENKO, V.V.; POPOV, A.T.; SKUKBRO, V.A.

Output unit of a linear electron accelerator up to an energy of 90 Mev.  
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.2:26-28 Mrt-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR.  
(Particle accelerators)

PETRENKO, V.V.

Geography--Study and Teaching

Experiences in local lore studies. Geog. v shkole, no. 2, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, JUNE 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MOGHESHNIKOV, N.I.; IVANOV, V.F.; PETRENKO, V.V.

Tuning magnetically saturated sondes with doubling of frequency.  
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.4:147-148 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.  
(Magnetic instruments)

FFTRENKO, V.V.

Quinqueloside, a new flavonoid glycoside of Leonurus  
quinquelobatus Gilib. Khim. prirod. soed. no.6:414-419  
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zaporozhskiy gosudarstvennyy farmatsevticheskiy institut.  
Submitted April 19, 1965.

PETRENKO, V.V.; KURINNAYA, N.V. [Kurinna, N.V.]

Chemical study of flavonoids of the motherwort *Leonurus ginkgo-lobatus*. *Farmatsev. zhur.* 20 no.5:51-56 '65.

(MIRA 18-11)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii Zaporozhskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta; zaveduyushchay kafedroy prof. V... Bliznyukov. Submitted April 9, 1965.

DROZDOV, Oleksiy Mykhaylovich; PETRENKO, V.V.

[Odessa Province; geographical sketch]Odes'ka oblast'; geografichnyi narys. Kyiv, Radians'ka shkola, 1959. 97 p.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Odessa Province---Geography)

L 11398-63

EWT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pab-4  
S/120/63/000/002/004/041

62  
61

AUTHOR: Grishayev, I. A., Kondratenko, V.V., Patrenko, V.V., Popov, A. T.,  
and Skubko, V. A.

TITLE: Extractor for linear electron accelerators of up to 90 Mev energy

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2,  
26-28

TEXT: The article discusses design, experimental investigation, and adjustment of a system for achromatic parallel extraction of a beam of electrons from a linear accelerator. This system makes possible one or two 90° bends in the beam. The extractor provides at least 50 percent efficiency, is capable of beam-energy mono-chromatization of up to

Card 1/2



L 11398-63

S/120/63/000/002/004/041

Extractor for linear electron...

$\Delta \xi / \xi = \pm 0.003$ , and has an energy passband of  $\Delta \xi / \xi = \pm 0.05$  at 50 percent efficiency. Detailed specifications are given. There are two figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN USSR (Physico-Technical Institute,  
Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1961

*ja llb*  
Card 2/2

*ПЕТРЕНКО, В.В.*  
LORNIYENKO, V.P.; PETRENEKO, V.V.

Thermal decomposition of oxalates of the series manganese-zinc.

Part 1: Thermal decomposition of nickel oxalate. Uch.zap. KGB

71:77-87 '56.

(MPL 10:3)

(Nickel oxalates)

CHUCHULIN, P.P.; YERMOLAYEV, A., ofitser-topograf zapasa (g.Ul'yanovsk);  
PETRENKO, V.V. (g.Odessa)

Problems requiring discussion. Geog.v shkole 22 no.3:76-80  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR (for Chuchulin).  
(Geography--Study and teaching)

PETRENKO, V. V.

PA 167T94

USSR/Meteorology - Forecasting  
Mountain Stations

Jan/Feb 48

"Use of Observations of Mountain Stations to Construct Baric Topography Charts," V. V. Petrenko

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 1, pp 88-92

Gives method by which observations of any mountain station higher than 800 m can be used to construct charts for 900, 700, and 500-mb surfaces. Gives example for Lednik Fedchenko (4,169 m). Only the mountain stations of Crimea (Ay-Petri), Caucasus (El'brus, Kazbeg, Teberda, etc.), and some in Central Asia (T'ien-Shan) have sounding points nearby. Submitted 28 Mar 47

FDD

167T94

KRZHIIVSKIY, B. [Krivsky, B.]; KLESKEN, I. [Klesken, J.]; NEYMAYYER, V. [Neumajer, V.]; GRADETSKIY, Z. [Hradecky, Z.]; DEGTYAREV, P. V. [translator]; PARSHINA, Ye. A. [translator]; PETRENKO, V. Ya., general-leutenant, red.; ARTEMOV, A. P., red.; MUKHANOVA, M. D., tekhn. red.

[Night fighting] Nochnoi boi. Pod red. Petrenko V. IA. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 170 p. Abridged translation from the Czech. (MIRA 16:2)

(Night fighting (Military science))

AID P - 4638

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - night flying  
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 4/26  
Author : Klochko, V. G., Col., Pilot class I  
Title : Some special features of night flying  
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 5, 16-19, My 1956  
Abstract : The author, in addition to various problems of night flying, which were discussed by G. P. Dozhdikov and Ya. F. Petrenko in their article "Special features of piloting a bomber at night", Vest. Vozd. Flota No. 1, 1956, draws attention to some such problems, which were only slightly touched upon by the above mentioned authors. The article contains some elementary information.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

VEDRENKO, Ya.I., inzh. (Khar'kov); GRADIN, R.V., inzh. (Khar'kov);  
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mineral water & mud ther. at Gai in Russia, remote results)

(MUD THERAPY, in various dis.

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